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Letter dated 16 March 2010 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ertuğrul **Apakan**
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 10 March 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) **Sin Son Ho**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Report by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution (1624) (2005)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently maintained the principled stand of opposing terrorism and incitement of terrorist acts in all their forms and manifestations and has taken legislative and other practical measures to prevent and combat terrorism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that all efforts to combat terrorism should be made in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and that they should, under no circumstances, be abused as a means of accomplishing political or military aims of individual countries or groups.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby submits its report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), honouring the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council related to counter-terrorism as well as the purposes and principles of international conventions on combating terrorism, and reaffirming its commitment to continued full cooperation in the international fight against terrorism.

1. Measures adopted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with its obligations under international law

Prohibition by law of terrorism or incitement of terrorist acts

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a politically stable country. There are no social or institutional sources in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that may give rise to terrorism and incitement of terrorist acts or their supporters, as its society is one large harmonious family where all people live in single-hearted unity.

However, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken all possible legislative measures in an effort to prevent terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to fully cooperate in the international fight against terrorism.

Articles 60 and 61 of the Criminal Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strictly prohibit all forms of terrorism or incitement of terrorist acts and lay down severe legal penalties in case of any violations:

> "Article 60. A person who commits an act of terrorism by murdering or kidnapping cadres and people or by inflicting bodily injury on them with a view to opposing the State shall be sentenced to more than five years of reform through labour. In case of an extremely grave crime, he or she shall be given the penalty of reform through labour for an indefinite period or the death penalty and the penalty of confiscation of property.
>
> Article 61. A person who performs propaganda and agitation with a view to opposing the State shall be sentenced to less than five years of reform through labour. In case of a grave crime, he or she shall be sentenced to five to ten years of reform through labour."

Prevention of terrorism or incitement of terrorist acts

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea severe legal penalties are imposed in accordance with the Criminal Law on persons who knowingly failed to inform the relevant authorities of the crime being prepared or committed:

> "Article 71. A person who, though he or she is aware of a crime against the State being prepared or committed, fails to report it to an institution concerned shall be sentenced to less than three years of reform through labour.
>
> Article 72. A person who neglects a crime against the State being committed even though he or she is reasonably able to take measures necessary for urgently preventing it shall be sentenced to less than three years of reform through labour."

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken a series of practical measures to prevent possible terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations from outside with the highest degree of vigilance against them as the moves of hostile forces abroad aimed at overthrowing its system have gone beyond the danger limit in recent years.

Denial of safe haven to persons with respect to whom there is credible information giving serious reasons for considering that he or she is guilty of terrorism or incitement of terrorist acts

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly denounces and strictly prohibits incitement of terrorist acts and adheres to its consistent stand on denying safe haven to the suspected persons related thereto.

The Criminal Law provides in article 70 that "A person who hides another who has committed a crime against the State and nation or conceals evidence of the crime shall be sentenced to less than four years of reform through labour".

Practical measures have been adopted to ensure that citizens are well aware of their obligations in this regard and abide by the relevant laws and regulations. For instance, a well-organized system has been established so that citizens can immediately report to the relevant institutions about any unusual occurrences at any time while technical means are being modernized in this area.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has concluded treaties with a number of countries including China, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Viet Nam on rendering mutual judicial assistance in criminal and civil cases, under which bilateral and multilateral cooperation is enhanced in such areas as criminal proceedings, investigation, arrest and extradition of criminals.

2. Measures adopted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen the security of national borders, including by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures and by combating fraudulent travel documents with a view to preventing those guilty of the conduct in paragraph 1 (a) from entering its territory

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea immigration control offices enforce stringent border control in accordance with the Immigration Law, the regulation on border control and inspection, and other relevant regulations and rules.

The Immigration Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provides in article 18 that "Citizens who carry soiled or forged immigration certificates or who are recognized as inadmissible by law enforcement agencies shall not be allowed to enter or exit the country" and in article 19 that "Foreigners shall need a visa issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the immigration organ to enter or leave the Democratic People's Republic of Korea". The law further provides in article 25 that "Foreigners who have violated the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who are regarded by the relevant organ as having reasonable grounds for disturbing the security and public order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and who have an infectious disease shall be prohibited from entering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and in article 30 that "Foreigners who carry soiled or forged immigration certificate or who are regarded by the relevant organ as being unfit to exit shall not leave the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

The regulations on border control and inspection specify that those whose entry or exit are prohibited by the relevant organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall not be permitted to cross the border even though they have travel documents. The regulations on entry, stay and residence in the Kaesong Industrial Zone and the Mt. Kumgang Resort stipulate respectively that international terrorists, drug addicts and bearers of fraudulent certificates shall be denied entry.

There are concrete legislative measures put in place to prevent and punish the acts of forging travel documents.

The Criminal Law provides in article 224 that "A person who, out of selfish or other base motives, conceals or disposes of documents, certificate of citizenship or identification card, forges it or knowingly uses a forged one shall be sentenced to less than two years of disciplining through labour. In case of a grave offence, he or she shall be sentenced to less than two years of reform through labour" and in article 225 that "A person who sells or buys an identification card shall be sentenced to less than two years of disciplining through labour".

In accordance with bilateral and multilateral treaties on rendering mutual judicial assistance in criminal and civil cases, cooperation with different countries is strengthened in judicial field such as international border control and inspection through the exchange and contact among judicial authorities, workshops and experience-sharing meetings, and at the same time legislative and practical measures are adopted to prevent illegal entry and exit of criminals including terrorists and to impose stringent criminal penalties on the criminals apprehended.

3. Measures taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, and to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and religious intolerance and to prevent the subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters in accordance with its obligations under international law

Independence, peace and friendship are the basic ideals of the foreign policy and the principles of external activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Constitution stipulates in article 17, that "Independence, peace and friendship are the basic ideals of the foreign policy and the principles of external activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The State shall establish diplomatic as well as political, economic and cultural relations with all friendly countries, on principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit".

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is also taking measures to ensure that its citizens fully recognize and respect political and economic systems and levels of development as well as peculiarities and diversities of historical and cultural traditions of other nations.

Educational institutions, at all levels, attach due importance to education in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights instruments to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a party.

Teaching curricula, social organizations and mass media call for respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. At primary and secondary schools children are taught on subjects like world geography, world history and ethics and law, in the course of which understanding of different cultures and traditions of other countries and nations are promoted and the spirit of international peace, tolerance, equality and friendship is cultivated.

Newspapers, television, radio and other mass media are playing a significant role in this regard. They give a wide coverage of cultures and traditions, national customs and peculiarities of different countries and nations of the world, thus promoting the sense of international understanding, peace and solidarity.

The mass media also carries accounts of the invasion into sovereign states and the subsequent grave human rights violations like the massive killings of civilians perpetrated in Iraq and Afghanistan under the pretext of "war on terror", thus helping people have clear understanding of its grave consequences to global peace and security.

Practical measures will be further adopted in the context of raising public awareness on the importance of the fight against terrorism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea remains steadfast in its stand to oppose all forms and manifestations of terrorism and support to it.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to fully discharge its responsibility and obligations as a dignified member of the United Nations in countering terrorism and actively cooperate with the international community in its fight against terrorism.